

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET,

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 234 st., between 5th and 6th sts.—KING HENRY VIII.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, corner 5th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—LA MENDIANTE.

GLOBE THEATRE, 72 Broadway—NEGRÓ ECCENTRICITIES, BULLDOGS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—RICHARD III.—DOLLS.

KIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—FETTER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—CORTY GOOF.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—THE BAILEY PANORAMA OF HUMPHY DUMPHY.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—OPERA REANO—DAME BLANCHE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway—NEGRÓ ACTS—BULLDOGS, BALLETS, &c.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 70 Broadway—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 231 st., between 6th and 7th sts.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TOMY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery—NEGRÓ ECCENTRICITIES, BULLDOGS, &c.

CHICKERING HALL, Fourteenth street—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between 3d and 4th sts.—EQUESTRIANISM, &c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and Sixty-third street—Open day and evening.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, September 29, 1871.

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## LETTING GO TO TAKE A STRONGER HOLD—Ben Butler.

COOKING AND FENTON.—Behold how good a thing it is for men and brethren to dwell together in unity. One inside and the other outside the Custom House, what models of a loving pair are these!

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.—As, for instance, in the old Bronson-Redfield Democratic Custom House quarrel repeated in the present Murphy-Greeley Custom House squabble. Such is the splitting power of the public plunder.

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.—General Butler goes into a party convention and abides by the decision thereof, though it shoves him; the Fenton-Greeley faction go into their party convention, and, with the first decision against them, they bolt. Their way is the right way, and they won't have it any other way, and so away they go.

THE HOTEL ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Judge Barnard rendered a very important decision yesterday, in declaring the Hotel act unconstitutional and discharging a lady prisoner who had been grievously wronged under it. The Judge expressed himself in very strong terms in regard to the members of the Legislature who had passed the act. That hotel keepers should be protected against swindlers is undoubtedly just and proper; but when a law under which that protection is secured becomes absolutely oppressive and tyrannical the sooner it is repealed the better.

THE YELLOW FEVER is certainly prevalent in New Orleans, although the reports are contradictory as to its extent. Governor Warmoth and Collector Casey both telegraph that there are only five cases in the city, and that it is not of a dangerous type. They therefore protest against other cities quarantining vessels from that port. But the case may be in New Orleans as it was in Charleston, that the prosperous merchants of the city who are themselves removed from direct contact with the lower classes, among whom the disease is most likely to prevail, are more anxious for their business interests than for the health of other cities.

KU KLUXING is still a favorite pastime among Georgians and Tennesseans. The warning of the Rutherford, N. C., Ku Klux, who were sentenced for their crimes some time ago, has not yet penetrated to the wilds of those two States, or else has had no beneficial effect upon the valiant chivalry there. Three negroes, who were supposed to have burned a Methodist church, were taken from all in Winchester, Tenn., and hanged by the enraged white Methodists of that essentially church-loving neighborhood recently, and a negro, who attempted to violate a young lady at Madison, Ga., was shot by the order-loving citizens of that place in his cell. There seems to be no more effective mode than this of repressing the South of the overbearing impudence of these black men and inducing the radical vote.

## The Syracuse Convention—Prospect of a Lively Scrub Race in November.

The Republican State Convention at Syracuse has ended in a real, substantial "bolt," and although there may not be two separate and distinct republican tickets in the field for State officers in November, it is very certain that the breach in the party is too serious and too wide to be healed before election. It seems remarkable that this particular moment, when the democracy of New York is in a deplorable condition of demoralization, should be chosen by the republicans for the indulgence of a family quarrel which may not only prevent them from profiting by the present misfortune of their powerful political opponents, but may do serious damage to the prospects of General Grant in the Presidential campaign of next year. But the bitterness of the enmity between the office-holders and the non-office-holders in this city, and the deadly nature of the feud between Conkling and Fenton, overshadowed all considerations of expediency and prudence, and the result has been a serious split in the ranks of the party, which may lose them the State this fall, and may materially lessen their hitherto brilliant chances of success in the more important struggle of 1872. The circumstances which led to this disastrous result are already known. Mr. Conkling and his friends, finding themselves in a small majority when the Convention met, at once seized upon the organization and boldly determined to overthrow the Fenton committee in New York by giving to the State Central Committee—a strong Conkling body—the power to settle the differences between the happy family in this city. This, of course, meant the political annihilation of Fenton, Greeley and their adherents, and the monopolizing of all the rich federal spoils for distribution in the Empire State by the Conkling-Murphy faction, both during General Grant's present term of office, and, should he be re-elected, for the next four years then to come. The Fentonites could not afford to be thus sacrificed without a struggle for self-preservation. They determined to leave the Convention and to hold a gathering of their own; and certainly the names of the bolters show that among the disaffected are to be found much of the bone and sinew of the republican party. It seems strange to discover Horace Greeley and Waldo Hutchings among the seceders at a Republican State Convention, and there is no doubt of their power to work great mischief to the party should they choose to incur the responsibility of defeating its candidates, in order to revenge themselves upon those who have placed them in their unenviable position. At present they appear disposed to pause, before going to the extreme length of open hostility to the Syracuse ticket. Their words, it is true, have been bold and defiant. They denounced "the corrupting influence of collectors of ports, postmasters, internal revenue officers, district attorneys and registrars in bankruptcy," as indignantly and earnestly as though these snug positions were not the very things for which they were fighting; they branded every leading member of the Convention, from the flowery young Roscius Conkling down, as unprincipled and corrupt; but they prudently contented themselves with frothy denunciation, and so far as a practical result to their "bolt" was concerned, remained satisfied with naming a committee who should have power to issue an address and "call a State convention if deemed desirable."

But while Fenton and his merry men may not be disposed to place themselves on the record as the open opponents of the republican State ticket, they may work much mischief to the candidates by lukewarmness and by the "draining" policy which has of late become so prevalent at this end of the State. The Syracuse nominees are certainly not strong men before the people; and, singularly enough, the Convention failed to recognize the claims of our German fellow citizens by even throwing them so small a crumb as a State Prison Inspectorship. Indeed, it has been whispered abroad that the real Know Nothing spirit controlled the republican nominations, and that a quiet appeal is to be made by that party to Native Americanism, not only in the State, but as far as possible in the Senatorial, Assembly and municipal contests this fall. If the candidates are not strong in themselves they will not derive much benefit from the platform upon which they have been placed. The strong endorsement of General Grant will be acceptable to most republicans; but yet there is no doubt that in this State at least the supporters of the "one term" principle are by no means insignificant in number. The denunciation of "fraud, corruption and municipal criminality in the city of New York" is as strong as a forcible and lengthy resolution can make it; yet when we are told of the "deperate ring of conspirators and plunderers" who have controlled "a democratic Legislature" and thus secured the passage of improper laws, we are disposed to question the sincerity of the pretended devotion to official honesty and integrity. The fact is too notorious that republican legislators have been in the market year after year, and have been bought up by the money of the ring to pass the very laws under which New York has suffered such varied and deplorable evils. It would have been more politic and more praiseworthy if the Convention had boldly denounced all official and legislative corruption, no matter what organization may be responsible therefor, and had called upon their political friends to place none but men of established honesty and integrity in nomination. One resolution favors a reduction of national taxation, and repeats the usual non-committal views in regard to a tariff that shall be sufficient without being oppressive. Another approves of Congressional legislation for registration, and national measures for the "protection of the franchise." The labor question is handled in a delicate fashion, cheap transportation is demanded, and a stringent license law is hinted at in a manner which probably will be even more fatal to the hope of German support for the ticket than the absence of any German name from the list of nominees. The platform seems to lack the directness and snap which such men as Waldo Hutchings and Greeley would have imparted to it. With such a ticket and such resolutions the party cannot well afford to lose the active support of

## the men who have heretofore stood at the head and front of the republican organization in New York.

This republican bolt and the troubles which cannot be ignored or evaded in the Democratic Convention will have a singular effect upon the election in this city. There seems now to be little doubt that a union will be made on Senatorial, Assembly and municipal nominations between the O'Brien democrats and the republicans, and the result will be a sort of a scrub race, in which the respective State tickets will be used as capital upon which to bargain for local votes. The only question now appears to be, on what side in these city contests and combinations will Greeley, Andrews and Company be found bargaining and fighting? Time and again, in the hour of their direst need, the leaders of the Tammany ring have been indebted to republican aid for salvation from political destruction. They are now in a worse plight than ever before, and it would be a curious result to all the clamor and turmoil about city reform if the tottering dynasty that at present rules over the old Wigwam should receive a new lease of power through the friendly assistance of the Syracuse bolters. At all events, the democrats have now the game in their own hands, provided they act with common prudence in their Convention and in their nominations. The folly of the republicans has been little short of suicidal. They might have made victory this year a certainty and have dealt a blow to democracy from which it could not have recovered before the Presidential fight had been decided. As it is, we are likely to have a regular scrub race all round, with a great chance of the defeat of the popular movement for a thorough reform in the character of the next State Legislature. And at the bottom of the mischief lies the eager longing and straining after the spoils of office, which is the mainspring of all our political machinery, and the great end and aim of all our political parties, democratic and republican, Tammany and anti-Tammany, Conklingite and Fentonite, from one end of the land to the other.

## ANOTHER BIG BETHEL—Ben Butler's big blunder at Worcester.

The Incendiariness of the Partisan Press.—Those responsible citizens who have taken upon themselves the labor of investigating the management of our municipal affairs, will by this time have become convinced of the danger of following the counsels of the politicians and partisan journalists who have been striving to use the city reform movement for their own selfish and corrupt purposes. The disgraceful spectacle is now presented to the people of New York of two daily newspapers—one a characterless tool of the worst members of the Tammany Ring, and the other a partisan guerrilla sheet of strong English proclivities—striving their best to create a riot in our midst, and hounding on the ruffians and thieves who always infest a large city to acts of violence and bloodshed. On one side a mob is invoked and its work marked out for it, the names and addresses of persons who are commended to its tender mercies being paraded in the columns of the Tammany paper. On the other the English writer, who knows nothing of American institutions or of the American people, threatens to raise a force that shall "bring" well-known citizens, whose birthplace is in this city, "down in less than twenty-four hours." It needs no words to describe the disgraceful character of these incendiary appeals, and we are convinced that no citizens will condemn them more severely than will the gentlemen who compose the Committee of Seventy.

It is to be deplored that the present movement, which was honestly intended to secure a reform in the State Legislature and the remodeling and purification of our city government, should have been made the occasion of violence of language and of slanderous invective on both sides. The coarse indecency of orators and the incendiary ravings of the English organ are both of a piece, and are equally reprehensible. It is to be hoped that the disgraceful exhibition will prompt all citizens who are earnestly in favor of good government to adopt a more moderate and courteous tone in their discussion of our city matters, and to discountenance all attempts, from rowdies or foreigners to bring the stigma of riot and the horror of bloodshed upon the metropolis.

## WHO IS RIGHT?—Tom Telemachus Fields or Judge Hilton?

## Secretary Boutwell's Speech—The Financial Policy of the Government.

Secretary Boutwell made a speech at Cincinnati yesterday on the financial policy of the government, which, although intended as a campaign oration for the republicans in Ohio, may be taken as an indication of his proposed policy in the future as well as a very full review of his financial administration in the past. The Secretary states that the financial result of Grant's administration has been the payment of \$250,000,000 of the public debt and a reduction of eighty millions of taxation, and that it is proposed ere long to reduce the taxation thirty millions more, and content ourselves with paying off the debt at the rate of only fifty millions a year. Taxation even now, he says, is not burdensome. There are only seven subjects of taxation altogether, and none of these are really oppressive or obnoxious except the income tax. This, he says, will expire in 1872 by limitation, if not renewed. In regard to the foreign loan, or the issue of new bonds at a lower rate of interest, a proposition made to Mr. Richardson by European bankers has been accepted with some modifications which the Secretary does not specify. In the course of his speech the Secretary made a very strong arraignment of the democratic policy of paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, and the implied repudiation planks of that party's platform, and very strongly vindicated the zeal and faithfulness with which General Grant has carried out his promises of collecting the revenue and paying the debt.

NOT WELL RECEIVED—Wade Hampton's suggestion that the South should send no delegates to the National Democratic Convention. Some Southern papers suggest that he should head the delegation himself.

## The Dreaded Tidal Wave on Our Sea-board.

For several days the telegraph has reported that great apprehension is felt on the Virginia and Carolina coasts of a tidal wave about the 5th of October. The alarm, it seems, is not confined to the unsophisticated people living near the coast, but the more intelligent classes, and even the official authorities, share it. Such an excitement, at this equinoctial season, from the dread of an invading ocean, is not unparalleled, nor is it, we presume, altogether unreasonable. Physical geography has long since located the cradle of the tides in the broad and deep bosom of the Antarctic Ocean, whence, under the combined "pull" of the moon and sun, the regular tidal wave is propagated from east to west and northward. As it moves into the Pacific from the south, the wave, we know, is met by the submarine steppes and barricaded by myriads of coral reefs and islets which arrest its march and repel its intumescent waters. But in the Indian Ocean and in the Atlantic the southern gateways are flung wide open to its advance, and proceeding northward, in the one case, it breaks on the coast of Hindostan, producing the well known and terrific bore of the Hoogly; and in the other the great stream tide of the Bristol Channel and the destroying surges of the Bay of Fundy. At the time of the equinox the united tidal action of moon and sun upon both the atmosphere and ocean is a maximum force, which, as experience shows, gives rise to lateral effects or powerful streams both of air and water overflowing towards each pole of the earth, preserving more or less momentum, and making themselves severely felt. So real and manifest is this phenomenon (which no doubt largely explains our equinoctial storms) that Sir John Herschel strikingly characterized one of these lateral effects as "the November Atmospheric Wave," of which the gale of the ill-fated Royal Charter (October), the Crimean hurricane (November), and the still more dreadful British storm (December 8) described by Defoe, may be considered the beginning, the middle and the end.

But, while the danger of tidal invasion is not imaginary, and should call for a sharp lookout on our seaboard at this season, and should especially stimulate life-saving and wrecking officials to unwearied vigilance, it is important to remember that science has not yet mastered the atmosphere sufficiently to indicate either the day or the year when any extraordinary periodic inundation will occur. The furious tide that ravaged the coast of Lincolnshire in 1571 has been preserved in the poetry of Ingelwout:

So farre, so fast the egre drave,  
The heart had hardly time to beat,  
Before a shallow, seething wave  
Solved in the grasses at our feet:  
The feet had hardly time to see  
Before it brake against the knee,  
And all the world was in the sea.

But no such tide has occurred unless that of 1703. And, perhaps, if these two celebrated storms could have been observed and charted by modern meteorologists it would be discovered they were nothing more than the cyclones which our storm-warners at Washington have so frequently anticipated and pre-announced.

Certain it is, however, that no tidal influence, no tidal wave (unless acting in some pent-up arm of the sea like the Bay of Fundy) can for a moment compare, in might and majesty, with the tremendous storm wave formed by the cyclone and invariably following in its wake. Owing to the diminished pressure of the air in the central area of the cyclone, as compared with that prevails at the outskirts and rim, cyclonologists tell us, the difference being often fully two inches of mercury, the level of the sea is raised in the central area to the height of three feet. The cyclonic wave thus formed, on striking upon the coast, is represented as incomparably grand. That which burst over the Florida Keys in 1839 nearly buried the trees. In the Cuba cyclone of October, 1844, as Mr. Redfield narrates, the majestic current of the Gulf Stream was neutralized and turned backward for three days. At Turk Island those only escaped drowning who succeeded in climbing the high trees. At Calcutta, on the 5th of October, 1864, as many of our readers remember, the storm wave inundated the whole delta of the Ganges and destroyed forty-five thousand human beings. On that occasion the sea rose ten feet above the highest mark ever attained by the spring tides.

Although this fearful calamity occurred on the very day named for the inundation of our South Atlantic coast it was not a tidal wave, but a storm wave, and the correct inference is that unless a violent storm assails the coast there is no reason to fear. The Signal Bureau will give us timely warning of such, and we can depend upon its vigilance. The story of the expected catastrophe in the Carolinas was, we understand, credited wrongly to Professor Agassiz. But the facts we have presented conclusively demonstrate the illudeness of the prediction, no matter from what source it arose. What we want is not such theoretical or fanciful speculations about periodic tidal waves, but diligent observations of storms and a thorough development of the national storm signal system.

## THE SMASH-UP AT SYRACUSE—the friends of "Poor Greeley" will probably have reason to call him "Poor Growley."

THE ACCOUNTABILITY OF PAYMASTERS.—We publish to-day a communication regarding the accountability of paymasters, and containing copies of general orders issued by the Navy Department, in which directions are given to naval paymasters in regard to the disposition of public funds in their possession. At the time of the issue of these orders they formed the groundwork for a number of severe attacks upon the Admiral who was then the confidential adviser of the Secretary of the Navy; but it must be evident to all now that if the same course had been adopted with the paymasters of the army the recent defalcation of Major Hodge would have sooner been detected and the government would not have been the loser of several hundred thousand dollars. The wrong-doing of Major Hodge cannot be excused; neither should the carelessness of those who placed so much temptation in his way be passed over without censure.

SOME PEOPLE have been accused of "splitting their sides with laughter," but the republican split at Syracuse is no laughing matter.

## General Butler's Defeat.

Considering the powerful combination of the orthodox republicans, senators, governors, railway kings, "bloated bondholders" and newspaper editors against which General Butler had to fight for the mastery in the late Worcester Convention of eleven hundred and odd delegates, his vote for Governor—four hundred and sixty-four against six hundred and forty-three for Washburn—is really remarkable. And yet, in the hour of his defeat, he reminds us of that famous King of France, who, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again. And he reminds us of that ship load of gunpowder, the explosion of which it was supposed would shake down the walls of Fort Fisher, but which served only to blow up the ship. And, yet again, as the General was "bottled up" at Bermuda Hundreds, so, with all his flourishing of drums and trumpets and marching and countermarching to deceive the enemy, they bottled him up at Worcester. And, yet again, his proposed short cut to the Governor's chair in Boston may be likened to the short cut of that Dutch Gap Canal which remained unfinished when the war was over.

But worst of all is the trick played by the General upon Wendell Phillips and the women's rights women and the labor reformers *par excellence*, in leading them, first, to believe that he would be their champion and their standard bearer any how, and then, in quietly informing them, at the close of his Worcester engagement, that he would continue to fight his fight within the republican lines. What, now, becomes of those glowing eulogiums of Phillips, in which General Butler was held up to the labor reformers and women's rights women as the man of all men for the crisis to do away with the remains of the republican party, which was dead but still resisted a burial and insisted upon decomposing in the sun. At any rate, General Butler has shown the old Bourbons of Massachusetts what a vigorous, dashing, popular, bold and fearless man, single handed, can do in a single campaign against all the powers of a powerful party ring, and that in another campaign, from the foothold he has gained among the young men of his State, he will carry everything before him. It means, too, that we shall probably hear of General Butler for the Vice Presidency in the Republican National Convention of 1872.

## The Peace League at Lausanne.

The Universal Peace League, the International and the Unionists are all very much one. The Peace League is perhaps most the parent. We know of the Peace League five years ago. We remember meetings at Geneva, at Lausanne and at Brussels. On Monday last the Peace League held the first meeting of its fifth annual session at Lausanne. It was very much the International, as we have known the International since the outbreak of the Paris Commune. So far as the Peace Society labors for the purpose of making an end of war, we like it and wish it success. But we are not satisfied that the Peace Society has any distinct or definite purpose. On the opening day the President made a very sensible speech. He then submitted the programme for the deliberation of the Congress. The programme was good enough. It was as follows:—1. Report of the Central Committee on the situation of the League, and the means to extend its action. 2. The social question—Adoption of means calculated to remove the antagonism of the different classes of society. 3. Report on the Eastern and Polish question. 4. On political and international rights, decentralization, federation, and the question of Alsace and Lorraine. Still we cannot refuse to admit that in this programme we see the International; nor can we deny that in proportion as we see the International we dislike the Peace League. On September 26, we learn from one of our latest cable despatches, the Congress was tumultuous and many of the speakers defended the Paris Commune. After this we have no sympathy with the Peace Leaguers. Our idea is that men should work for their living and not scheme for it. Let our Peace Leaguers give themselves to peaceful ways and work conscientiously for an honest living, and it is possible that their example will be more potent for good. Programmes are sometimes good, speeches are oftentimes highly commendable, but in our judgment work is best. We are a long way from the first disciples. We are further off from the "good old gardener and his wife." We are further off still, we hope, from the absolute authority of quacks. If our readers are wise they will not give their money to Unionists or Internationalists or Peace Leaguers. "The good time coming" must be brought about by other and more healthful influences.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has accepted the nomination of the Massachusetts democracy as their candidate for Governor on the platform of universal amnesty and equal rights.

## The British Iron Miners Reconciled to Capital—Important Acknowledgment of the Rights of Labor.

The very serious and long protracted labor strike which has been maintained in the iron mines of Staffordshire, England, has been terminated by a readjustment of the relations existing between the workmen and the capitalists. A new and highly important principle has been evolved by the crisis, one which is likely to produce very decided consequences on the bearing of the industrial and social relations not only in Britain but in all the great producing countries of the earth. The ironmasters of England have conceded the very fullest demand of the workmen in the matter of fixed daily wages. They have done still more. They agree to share their profits in future with the men. In the first place, the masters have promised to pay an immediate advance of ten per cent on the rate of daily wages. In the second, they promise to pay a further increase as iron goes up in price proportionately to the shipping tax on the ore. The latter clause is of the highest importance not only to the Staffordshire miners, but to the trade of the world at large. It is one of the most direct acknowledgments which has been made in modern days by the "moneyed classes" that the man of daily toil is a power on the earth; that the interests of capital and labor are identical, and that the frat is honorable and fit for direct association with the other.

## Queen Victoria's Health—Disraeli, Gladstone and the Newspapers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* denounces the Telegraph for its misinterpretation of Disraeli's speech regarding the health of the Queen. It uses strong language. It calls it "flagrant dishonesty as ever appeared in an English journal." It adds that "if Mr. Gladstone keeps such company as the editors of the *Telegraph* none but the rabble will follow him." All this is just what we expected. It shows that what our special cable despatch said was true to the letter—viz., that while some journals published the so-called offensive expression others suppressed it. In the *Herald* of yesterday we gave sufficient proof that Queen Victoria, as an active sovereign, is no longer useful. Mr. Disraeli, at Hughenden, wisely or unwisely, gave expression to a sentiment which has been a common sentiment in London, and, indeed, all over the British Isles, for many years. At the same time it is not to be denied that while Mr. Gladstone represents the popular mind, and, being in power, therefore the mind of the Queen, Disraeli expresses the aristocratic mind, probably the mind of the Prince of Wales, and being in opposition, therefore the mind of the disaffected. A new fight in England has been commenced—a fight which will make an end of all reform, in all likelihood, during the Queen's reign, and which has had no parallel since the days of Pitt and Fox, when George the Third was old and out of his mind, and when George, his son, was ambitious of power. In the next session of Parliament we shall expect that the question of a regency will take precedence of all Irish questions, and, indeed, of all other questions which look to an amendment of the constitution. The presumption is that the fight will politically kill Gladstone and give Disraeli, or perhaps Lord Derby, the reins of power. If Queen Victoria proves as troublesome as was George the Third, Englishmen are likely to be so fully occupied with the rights of the Throne that they will, for some time at least, have little leisure to think of the rights of the people.

## RECKONED WITHOUT HIS HOST—Ben Butler, when he undertook to fight the newspaper press.

## Mormon Polygamy and Chief Justice McKean.

The Chief Justice of Utah is grappling bravely with that monstrous "relic of barbarism," Mormon polygamy. It appears, from the telegram from Salt Lake City which we published yesterday, that he had rejected several of the Mormons as grand jurors on the ground that they had avowed polygamy to be right, a revelation from God to the Mormon Church, and that a man living in polygamy is not guilty of adultery. The argument of Judge McKean in making his decision is logical and covers the whole ground. He shows that the plea that polygamy is simply a religious practice and that as religious toleration is one of the fundamental principles of American institutions is mere sophism, and that our institutions do not permit the toleration of any practice that is at war with civilization. He says, rightly, that the same plea could be made by those who should sacrifice human beings as a religious rite. This Mormon disgrace, which has existed too long, is now being brought to a head. The so-called saints, and especially Brigham Young and other leaders, seem disposed to show their teeth at the action of the federal judiciary, and trouble may grow out of it; but the time has arrived when this Mormon disgrace must be removed. We hope the Mormons may not be so mad as to inaugurate a bloody rebellion, but, if they should, "the government has only one course to pursue. They must either submit and give up polygamy or remove beyond the boundaries of the United States. Chief Justice McKean deserves the commendation of every good citizen for his conduct in this matter.

## Warnings To Man and the Re-ascendancy of Humanity.

The cable telegram news reports from Europe which appear in the *HERALD* this morning detail a melancholy list of fatal disasters by storm, by flood, and by explosion in the bowels of the earth. The ship *Hesperus* was wrecked at the mouth of the Weser, and all hands—the number is not stated—lost. The coast of Great Britain was swept by a storm, and quite a number of vessels wrecked and stranded. An unknown vessel foundered on the Irish coast, every person on board going down with her. An explosion of fire-damp killed thirty men in a mine in Switzerland. The saddening effect produced in the public mind by the consequences of such afflicting occurrences was beautifully relieved by the heroism of a woman—the Grace Darling of the day. After six men had been swept to eternity from the wreck of the brig *Manly*, on Drogheda bar, Ireland, when the bolting stout dashed over the deck, when the stoutest men stood paralyzed on shore, and the Coast Guard life boat's crew absolutely refused to do their duty through cowardice, a woman put off from land in a small boat, struggled to the hulk, and succeeded in taking away the only man who still clung to it, and landing him alive amid her friends. A noble woman, and in the full exercise of the woman's rights.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The army of the Czar, like many others of the great armies of Europe, has been undergoing a thorough overhauling. The late war between Germany and France excited the fears of the governments of the different nations of Europe, and caused them to inquire into the state of their respective military establishments. The success of Germany has been a surprise all around. The sudden growth of Prussia from a second rate position to a commanding eminence, and this altogether owing to her tremendous military strength, may be set down as the reason for the present anxiety in military affairs. The Russian government, it is announced from St. Petersburg, is about calling in all furloughed officers and men of its vast army for the purpose of putting to the test the efficacy of its mobilization. This movement shows that the Czar is taking time by the forelock, in order to guard against a surprise similar to that which cost Napoleon his throne.

A RADICAL BOLLING ORGAN thinks that the President of the Syracuse Convention did not act like a "white" man in shaping his committees. Perhaps he saw a "nigger" in the fence.